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10 ORIENTATION--information especially likely to be needed by users of a file as a frame of reference for understanding the materials classified elsewhere; organization of the file, special coding decisions, and evaluation of the file.

GUIDE TO THE FX10 BUSHMEN FILE

[This file is concerned with the Bushmen who are today confined principally to the Central and Northern Kalahari Desert and adjacent districts in the Union of South Africa. They are a short, brownish-yellow people, with certain peculiar and distinctive racial characteristics. They live generally in small nomadic bands which lead a hunting and collecting existence. They speak a "click" language of the Khoisan linguistic stock. The file concentrates on the Kung (! kung) Bushmen, embracing the Agau, Nogau, and ǂkungau tribes, which belong to the Northern Branch of the Bushman subfamily of the Khoisan linguistic stock. Information on the Auen and Heikum Bushmen is also included in some of the sources processed. The Kung were selected as the sample group because they are much less acculturated than other Bushmen groups. Subheads are used throughout the file to indicate which group is under consideration in each source.

The file includes 16 sources, three of which are translations from the German (2: Kaufamnn, 3: Lebzelter, and 4: Werner). 9: Thomas and 16: Lee are the largest sources, but six articles by the ethnologist Lorna Marshall (1, 5, 6, 12, 13 and 15) with the volume by Lee form the basis of the file. 16: Lee is a monograph of Kung subsistence ecology based on fieldwork in 1963-1965. Each of the articles by Lorna Marshall, who did fieldwork among the Kung between 1950 and 1961, focuses on a different aspect of the culture, except for 15: Marshall which is a cultural summary, which should probably be read first. 1: Marshall addresses Kung marriage, 5: Marshall the kin terminological system, 6: Marshall power and weather beliefs, 12: Marshall social control

and relief of tensions, and 13: Marshall religious beliefs. These detailed sources are complemented by 9: Thomas, a travel book which gives a good feeling for Gikwe and Kung social relationships. Among the earlier sources (i.e., those whose field date precedes 1920), 2: Kaufmann (on the Auen) gives a good general ethnographic survey of Bushmen culture; 3: Lebzelter also surveys Bushmen culture, including the Kung and Nogau; 4: Werner analyzes Heikum and Kung physical anthropology and culture; and 8: Fourie gives a general summary account of Bushmen culture. 7: Story is a general ethnobotany of the Bushmen; 10: Bleek discusses kin terminology and linguistics, and 11: Marshall (John Marshall) is a good account of Kung foodgetting. 14: Willet is a general bibliography of the Bushmen, covering three centuries of publications. This a generally good file for comparative purposes, with most of the categories having data available. More information should be available in the future when the results of the Harvard University expeditions of the 1950s and 1960s are fully published. Researchers should be specific when making comparisons because of the differences in acculturation between the various Bushmen bands. The file was processed between 1960 and 1973.]